UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/847
4 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations, in its capacity as Coordinator of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations and has the honour to request that the annexed document of the regular session of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, held in Cascais, Portugal, on 22 July 1999, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

99-22809 (E) 040899

Annex

Regular session of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, Cascais, Portugal, 22 July 1999

1. The Ministers for Foreign Relations of the Republic of Angola, the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Mozambique, the Portuguese Republic and the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe met for the fourth regular session of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) in Cascais, Portugal, on 22 July 1999. They elected His Excellency João Miranda, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, President of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries.

2. The Ministers noted with appreciation the report presented by the outgoing Presidency of Cape Verde covering measures adopted during its tenure in office that were relevant to the consolidation and affirmation of the CPLP.

3. The Ministers analysed the report presented by the Executive Secretariat of the CPLP on activities undertaken in 1998 and 1999. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the internal structuring and in the functioning of the Executive Secretariat. Additionally, they noted those actions related to establishing the CPLP within intra-community and international plans, as well as efforts made to obtain observer status with other international organizations.

4. The Ministers took note of projects approved and executed with the support of the member States and the Special Fund and noted with pleasure important initiatives and assistance received from civil society, primarily through events and projects that contributed significantly to accomplishing objectives established in the Constitutional Declaration of the CPLP.

5. The Ministers took note, with satisfaction, of the adoption of a "Triennial plan of action for educational cooperation between member States of the CPLP" that resulted from the conclusions and recommendations of the second Conference of Heads of State and Government. They were pleased with the results of technical meetings held in Lisbon and Luanda in the area of education statistics and long-distance learning.

The Ministers examined the process of promoting and transmitting the Portuguese language, having recommended the continuation of actions leading to the nomination of the management staff of the International Portuguese Language Institute. This was done in consideration of adopting their plan of activities, in accordance with the conclusions reached at the second Conference of Heads of State and Government.

6. The Ministers took note of the report on the activities of the Special Fund in 1998 and 1999 and approved the accounting and budget report, as well as that of the Special Fund for 1997 and 1998 and the proposed budget for the Executive Secretariat for 1999 and 2000.

7. The Ministers were pleased about the first meeting of the focal points of Cooperation, held within the framework of the implementation of the General Cooperation Agreement. They recommended that, in the future, the Permanent Agreement Committee undertake the analysis and approval of reports of that body as procedure.

8. The Ministers approved the regulations of the Special Fund, in accordance with the recommendation of the Praia Summit, an important instrument designed to consolidate the organization, project the image of the Community, promote the Portuguese language, develop cooperation between member States and mobilize resources for cooperation. In this regard, they considered the necessity of concentrating resources of the Special Fund on actions of a structural character with a direct impact on development of member States. The Ministers tasked the Executive Secretariat to prepare a plan for the utilization of the Special Fund.

9. The Ministers listened to information provided by the Angolan Minister of External Relations and expressed their deepest concern regarding the gravity of the situation in that member State.

They then welcomed the decision on Angola approved at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Algeria. They expressed their strong condemnation of the persistent and indiscriminate attacks unleashed against the civilian population, in flagrant violation of the Lusaka Protocol and United Nations Security Council resolutions, by UNITA military forces under the orders of Jonas Savimbi.

Such criminal actions provoke and aggravate the humanitarian situation and represent a serious threat to peace, stability and sustained development in the central and southern region of the African continent. For that reason, it is considered of critical importance that all member States of the United Nations strictly and unambiguously implement pertinent Security Council resolutions in order to end the military support and assistance, including recruitment and utilization of mercenaries.

The Ministers reiterated their total solidarity with the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation of the Republic of Angola in its efforts in behalf of the defence of territorial integrity, peace and democracy. They encouraged the implementation of measures adopted to alleviate the country's economic crisis.

The Ministers noted with pleasure efforts undertaken by the United Nations agencies in Angola in the area of humanitarian assistance. They urged the international community to continue to respond positively to the appeal from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to increase aid to civilian populations affected, particularly to those displaced by war in Angola.

The Ministers decided that the CPLP would contribute, in partnership with other international organizations, humanitarian assistance to minimize the suffering of Angolan war victims.

10. The Ministers listened to information provided by the Minister of External Relations of Guinea-Bissau and noted with appreciation the results achieved by

the Accords of Praia, Abuja and Lomé for the resolution of the conflict in Guinea-Bissau. In that context, they stressed the role played by member States of the CPLP and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the search for a lasting peace and national reconciliation in Guinea-Bissau.

The Ministers took pleasure in the active solidarity demonstrated by the international community for the people of Guinea-Bissau and urged that financial, technical and material support be maintained to the member State. This would permit the country to hold elections on the prescribed date and initiate, as soon as possible, the execution of a national reconstruction programme in accordance with pledges made at the emergency round table in Geneva last May.

The Ministers expressed their desire to see successful consultations between Guinea-Bissau and the European Union, under the auspices of the Lomé Convention, with a view towards the concession of the necessary support for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of that member State.

11. The Ministers listened to information provided by the Mozambican Minister of External Relations and Cooperation regarding the positive results achieved in implementing the five-year programme by the Mozambican Government, particularly in the consolidation of peace and stability, in the reinforcing of democracy and in the economic and social rehabilitation of the country.

The Ministers also expressed their conviction that the essential conditions exist to successfully achieve the second general, multiparty elections in Mozambique at the end of 1999. They will be carried out under the mandate of the National Election Commission comprised of political groups with the assent of the Assembly of the Republic.

12. The Ministers expressed their total support for the process defined by the agreement of 5 May between Portugal and Indonesia on East Timor. In that context, and under the terms of the agreement regarding the modalities of the consultation process, the Ministers deliberated over the constitution of an observation mission to monitor the consultation process that will be conducted by the United Nations in East Timor. The consultation code of conduct adopted by the United Nations was available during the discussions.

The Ministers registered their satisfaction with the cooperation shown by member countries of the CPLP in mobilizing personnel for the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) in order to guarantee the success of consultations.

The Ministers expressed their great concern over the persistent insecurity in the territory and called upon Indonesian authorities, in particular their armed forces, to respect the neutral status to which they are obligated and put an end to the instigating of violence and intimidation so that conditions will be created for genuinely free and democratic consultations.

The Ministers welcomed the constructive posture of Xanana Gusmao, President of the National Resistance Commission, in the permanent search for peace and stability for East Timor and the persistent efforts to build a solid platform

for reconciliation and national unity. They reiterated the necessity to grant his immediate release, as well as that of all Timorese prisoners.

The Ministers expressed the availability of the CPLP to work in partnership with other organizations to provide East Timor with necessary assistance.

13. The Ministers emphasized the importance of holding a summit in Cairo between the European Community and the nations of Africa during the Portuguese presidency of the European Union in the first half of the year 2000. They consider that this summit will provide a unique opportunity to redefine and deepen the existing partnership between the two regions.

14. The Ministers accepted with satisfaction the invitation for the next meeting of the Council to take place in Mozambique and took note of the request by Mozambique to other member States and the Executive Secretariat to support its efforts to organize the third Conference of Heads of State and Government in Maputo in 2000.

15. The Ministers expressed to Portugal and to the city of Cascais their thanks for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality shown to all participants at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CPLP.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/848
4 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the members of the Council, a report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 30 July 1999.

(Signed) Denis Dangué RÉWAKA
Acting Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

99-22832 (E) 040899

/...

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991 (S/22660, annex).

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the thirty-third report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines.

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations by other States or foreign nationals of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq. During the period covered by this report, no information as requested by paragraph 12 has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

4. By paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations are required to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, which are meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, the Committee has not been consulted by any State or international organization on questions related to dual-use or multi-use items.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to take all appropriate steps to assist in ensuring full compliance with the arms and related sanctions against Iraq, including providing to the Committee any information of this kind that may come to their attention. During the period of this report, no such information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

6. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2), no further communications have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/203
S/1999/849
4 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda items 20 (f) and 50 of the
provisional agenda*
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION
OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER
RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED
NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: EMERGENCY
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR
PEACE, NORMALCY AND RECONSTRUCTION
OF WAR-STRICKEN AFGHANISTAN
THE SITUATION OF AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 4 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recent development of the situation in Afghanistan, issued in Tashkent on 3 August 1999 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under provisional agenda items 20 (f) and 50, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alisher VOHIDOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/54/150.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 3 August 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The latest flaring up of military confrontation in Afghanistan has caused deep concern in Uzbekistan.

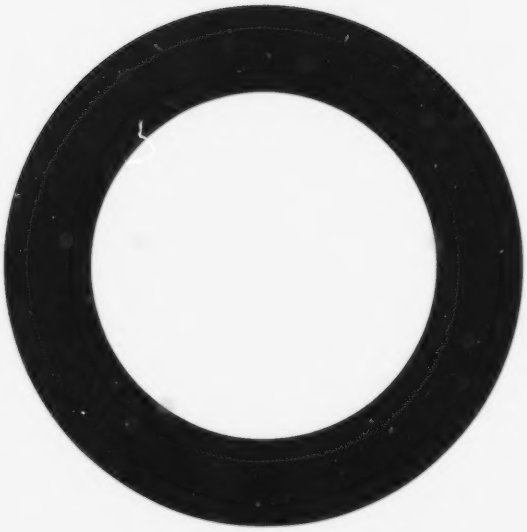
The escalation of hostilities has brought new sufferings to the population of the country and has resulted in a suspension of deliveries of international humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.

The growing involvement of mercenaries from other countries in the Afghan conflict is taking on a dangerous character.

The resumption of large-scale military hostilities in Afghanistan seriously undermines the efforts of the international community to find a settlement to the Afghan problem and contradicts the main principles of the Tashkent Declaration recently adopted by the "neighbours and friends of Afghanistan" within the framework of the "6+2" Group.

Proceeding from the understanding that there can be no military solution to the Afghan problem and from the need to settle it solely by political means, the Government of Uzbekistan calls upon the inter-Afghan parties to cease hostilities, conclude a ceasefire agreement and resume peace negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Government of Uzbekistan also appeals to the States members of the "6+2" Group which signed the Tashkent Declaration to observe their commitments not to render military assistance to any Afghan party, prevent their territories from being used for such purposes and utilize all available opportunities to prompt the parties to the conflict to observe a ceasefire and resume negotiations.



UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/850
5 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to strongly protest the manner in which the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has established customs control at four border crossings on the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Macedonia.

The customs proceedings in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are regulated by federal laws for the entire territory of the country. Taking any of its parts out of the unified jurisdiction constitutes a flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), in particular paragraphs 10 and 11 and annex 2, points 5 and 8, in which the Council reaffirms the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its sovereignty over Kosovo and Metohija in unequivocal terms.

The representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia held a number of meetings with the representatives of UNMIK and KFOR at which the problem of establishing customs control at border crossings on the border of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Macedonia was considered. Despite those meetings and without an agreement with, or the participation of, competent Yugoslav authorities, UNMIK has set out to establish a separate customs service at the border crossings of Djeneral Jankovic, Globocica, Cafa Prusit and Vrbnica, in outright disregard of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

In bringing these facts to your attention, I take the opportunity to point out that UNMIK is duty-bound to comply with the Security Council resolution and strictly implement its provisions and to harmonize the customs control at the said border crossings with the positive laws of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in full respect of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-22894 (E) 050899

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/54/204
S/1999/851
5 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Item 50 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 4 August 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the still unresolved issue of the murder of the staff of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Republic News Agency's correspondent in Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan, by the Taliban forces in the wake of their offensive against that northern Afghan city in August 1998. While we are approaching the first anniversary of this tragic event, the Taliban continue to stubbornly disregard the rules of international law and have yet to heed the demand of the international community to apprehend and help to bring the perpetrators of this heinous crime to justice.

It may be recalled that this horrific tragedy raised extreme international concern and outrage, particularly in the United Nations, over the Taliban's inhumane and unlawful behaviour. The Security Council, in its resolution 1193 (1998) condemned, in the most unambiguous terms, the atrocities committed by the Taliban, throughout Afghanistan, including the capture of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mazar-e-Sharif. Following the admission by the Taliban leadership of the massacre of the Iranian diplomats and journalist, the Security Council, in its resolution 1214 (1998), condemned, inter alia, the capture of the Iranian Consulate-General and the murder of the Iranian diplomats and a journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif and stressed that those acts constituted flagrant violations of international law and, furthermore, called upon "the Taliban to cooperate with the United Nations in investigating these crimes with a view to prosecuting those responsible".

* A/54/150.

In resolution 53/203 A of 18 December 1998, the General Assembly strongly condemned the killing of the Iranian diplomatic and consular staff and the journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif, and urged the Taliban "to inform the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations about the result of its investigations to date", and called upon the Taliban "to cooperate fully with an international investigation of the murder of the Iranian diplomats and the Islamic Republic News Agency correspondent with a view to prosecuting the guilty parties". The same demand had also been made in the statement of the ministerial meeting of the "six plus two" group at United Nations Headquarters on 21 September 1998.

In this connection, I should also like to note the reference in the report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/1109) to the meeting of 14 October 1998 between the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Afghanistan and the Taliban's leader, at which the latter "confirmed his commitment to the continued investigation by the Taliban of the killing of the Iranian diplomats and the Iranian journalist in Mazar-e-Sharif and promised that the Taliban authorities would support and cooperate with an international mission of inquiry into all circumstances surrounding the fate of the above-mentioned slain Iranians". The report, furthermore, expressed the sincere hope of the Secretary-General that his "Special Envoy's achievements will continue to be built upon, inter alia, by prosecuting those responsible for the murders ...".

Despite such undertakings and promises of cooperation by the Taliban leadership to help bring those responsible for the murders to justice, I must inform you that the Taliban response has thus far been totally unacceptable to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their response has been marked by procrastination and stonewalling, indicating a lack of political will to pursue the matter seriously.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is determined to pursue vigorously the case of its slain diplomats and journalist through all possible means, including the office of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy for Afghanistan, until it is settled satisfactorily. We earnestly hope that the Security Council will take resolute and effective measures to implement its previous decisions in this regard and thereby persuade the Taliban to fulfil their obligations in helping to bring the murderers of the Iranian diplomats and journalist to justice, so that this sensitive and outstanding issue can be resolved without further delay.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 50 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hadi NEJAD-HOSSEINIAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/852
6 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999 and recalling the statements of its President of 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), and 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17),

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Determined to resolve with all parties concerned the grave humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in particular and in the region as a whole and to provide for the safe and free return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes,

Recognizing that the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo demands an urgent response by the parties to the conflict with support from the international community,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 15 July 1999 on the United Nations preliminary deployment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/1999/790),

1. Welcomes the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the States concerned in Lusaka on 10 July 1999 (S/1999/815) which represents a viable basis for a resolution of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on 1 August 1999 by the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo, expresses deep concern that the

Congolese Rally for Democracy has not signed the Agreement and calls upon the latter to sign the Agreement without delay in order to bring about national reconciliation and lasting peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

3. Commends the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Community for their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in particular the President of the Republic of Zambia, and also the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Representative of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region and all those who contributed to the peace process;

4. Calls upon all parties to the conflict, in particular the rebel movements, to cease hostilities, to implement fully and without delay the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement, to cooperate fully with the OAU and the United Nations in the implementation of the Agreement and to desist from any act that may further exacerbate the situation;

5. Stresses the need for a continuing process of genuine national reconciliation, and encourages all Congolese to participate in the national debate to be organized in accordance with the provisions of the Ceasefire Agreement;

6. Stresses also the need to create an environment conducive to the return in safety and dignity of all refugees and displaced persons;

7. Notes with satisfaction the prompt establishment of the Political Committee and the Joint Military Commission (JMC) by the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement as part of their collective effort to implement the Ceasefire Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

8. Authorizes the deployment of up to 90 United Nations military liaison personnel, together with the necessary civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, to the capitals of the States signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the JMC, and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General may deem necessary, for a period of three months, with the following mandate:

- To establish contacts and maintain liaison with the JMC and all parties to the Agreement;

- To assist the JMC and the parties in developing modalities for the Implementation of the Agreement;

- To provide technical assistance, as requested to the JMC;

- To provide information to the Secretary-General regarding the situation on the ground, and to assist in refining a concept of operations for a possible further role of the United Nations in the Implementation of the Agreement once it is signed by all parties; and

- To secure from the parties guarantees of cooperation and assurances of security for the possible deployment in-country of military observers;

9. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative to serve as the Head of the United Nations presence in the subregion relating to the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to provide assistance in the Implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, and invites him to do so as soon as possible;

10. Calls upon all States and parties concerned to ensure the freedom of movement, security and safety of United Nations personnel in their territory;

11. Calls for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to those in need in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urges all parties to the conflict to guarantee the safety and security of all humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to report at the appropriate time on the future presence of the United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in support of the peace process;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.